No.



200100237

HHE UNIVERD STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Board of Regents, Unibersity of Aebraska

THETE'S, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT, VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC REPLENISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR IMPORTING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE PURPOSE, OR USING IT IN VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED BY THE PLANT VARIETY TION ACT. IN THE UNITED STATES SEED OF THIS VARIETY (I) SHALL BE SOLD BY VARIETY NAME ONLY AS A CITAL SEED AND (2) SHALL CONFORM TO THE NUMBER OF GENERATIONS SPECIFIED BY THE OWNER OF THE RESERVENCE.

WHEAT, COMMON

'Wahoo'

In Testimon Musers, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Hunt Huristy Frotestian Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this thirtieth day of January, in the year two thousand two.

Palm: Jahl

Commissioner Plant Variety Protection Office Agricultural Marketing Service Agriculturo

Dean and Director, Ay Research Div.

DAKKELL W. NELSON

Ununty NAME (Please print or Mos

CAPACITY OR TITLE

CAPACITY OR TITLE

NAME (Please print or type)

DATE

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$2,450 (\$300 filing fee and \$2,150 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfiled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 500, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initialed and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$300 for issuance of the certificate. Certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvp.htm

ITEM

18a, Give:

- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method;
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;
- (3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and
- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 18b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
 - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively:
 - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
 - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness
- 18c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 18d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.
- 18e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 19. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- .22. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 23. See Section 5.5 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- 22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)
 - September 2001 First sale of certified seed
 - September 2000 First allocation of foundation seed of unreleased cultivar with intent to increase for public sale.
- 23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and essigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patent).)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. There is no change for filling a change of address. The fee for filing a change of ownership or assignment or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97.175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the variety names proposed by contacting: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, Room 213, Building 306, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-East, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-8089.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments reparting this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for educing this burden, to Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, ORFM, 68 or 7630, Jamie L. Whitten Building, Washington, D.C. 20250. When replying, refer to OMB No. 0581-0055 and form number in your other. Under the PRA of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs). Persons with disabilities who require atternative means for communication of program information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) 720-2791. To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or call (202) 720-7327 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is

an equal opportunity employer, 5&T-470 (6-98) designed by the Plant Variety Protection Office with WordPerfect 6.0a. Reptaces STD-470 (03-96) which is obsolete.

Wahoo (P.I. 619098) Hard Red Winter Wheat Application

Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History

Wahoo was selected from the cross Arapahoe/Abilene//Arapahoe which was made in 1988. The F₁ to F₃ generations were advanced using the bulk breeding method. Wahoo is an F₃-derived line that was selected in the F4 generation. The F1 generation was grown in the greenhouse in 1988-89. The F2 and F3 generations were grown in bulk at the Agricultural Research and Development Center at Ithaca, Nebraska in 1990 and 1991, respectively. Random heads were chosen from the F₃ bulk and planted as head rows which were harvested in 1992. The F₃-derived F₅ family was harvested as a single observation plot in 1993. Wahoo was identified as NE94654 and was grown at six unreplicated locations in 1994. It has been tested in replicated trials at seven locations per year from 1995 to present. In addition, Wahoo was tested as NE94654 in Nebraska yield nurseries starting in 1995 and in the Northern Regional Performance Nursery in 1998 and 1999, and in Nebraska cultivar performance trials in 1999 and 2000. The criteria for selection were: a) adequate winterhardiness for propagation in Nebraska, b) resistance to Puccinia graminis (the causal agent of stem rust), c) agronomic performance equal to or superior to commonly grown wheat varieties, and d) acceptable end-use quality (in this case for bread making). Wahoo was released primarily for its superior adaptation to rainfed wheat production systems in eastern Nebraska and broad adaptation to rainfed wheat production systems in Wyoming and Nebraska. Wahoo was named and officially released in May, 2001 by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The first public sale of Certified seed will be in September, 2001. Wahoo will be maintained by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station with the following classes: Breeder, Foundation, Registered, and Certified. By agreement with the Nebraska Crop Improvement Certification standards, Registered seed is nonsalable. Breeder seed will be maintained by roguing Breeder Seed fields. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not have seed for distribution.

Wahoo has been uniform and stable since 1999. Less than 0.5 % of the plants were rogued from the Breeder's seed increase in 1999. The rogued variant plants were taller in height (7 - 15 cm), or were awnless with red chaff. Up to 1% (10:1000) variant plants may be encountered in subsequent generations.

Exhibit B. Novelty Statement

To our knowledge, Wahoo most nearly resembles in appearance the hard red winter wheat cultivar, Arapahoe and Culver, but can be distinguished by the following characteristics:

- 1. Arapahoe and Wahoo are moderately resistant to the Great Plains Biotype of Hessian fly (*Mayetiola destructor* Say) whereas Culver is susceptible (data provided by Jim Hatchett, USDA-ARS and Kansas Sate University).
- 2. Wahoo and Arapahoe have pubescent leaves whereas Culver has glaborous leaves.
- 3. Using microsatellite data from the USDA genotyping center at Kansas State University (contact persons: Drs. Kristi Hill-Ambroz and Gina Brown-Guedira), Arapahoe and

- Wahoo can be separated using microsatellite gmw533. Using gwm533 Arapahoe has allele 173 while Wahoo has allele 116.
- Using capillary electrophoresis, the gliadin patterns are distinct for Culver and Wahoo (traces are attached, work done by Dr. R. A. Graybosch, USDA-ARS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE).

Exhibit C. See Attached Sheet.

Exhibit D. Additional Description of the Variety.

Wahoo is an awned, white-glumed cultivar. Its field appearance is most similar to 'Arapahoe' and 'Culver". After heading, the canopy is moderately open and upright. The flag leaf is erect and twisted at the boot stage. The foliage is green with a waxy bloom at anthesis. The leaves are pubescent. The spike is oblong in shape, mid-long, and middense. The glume is long and narrow, and the glume shoulder is narrow and square. The beak is medium to long in length with an acuminate tip. The spike is usually nodding at maturity. Kernels are red colored, hard textured, midlong, and ovate in shape. The kernel has no collar, a large brush of long length, rounded cheeks, midsize germ, and a midwide and shallow crease.

Wahoo was performance tested as NE94654 in Nebraska yield nurseries starting in 1995 and in the Northern Regional Performance Nursery in 1998 and 1999, and in Nebraska cultivar performance trials in 1999 and 2000. In two years of testing in Nebraska cultivar performance trials, it has performed extremely well throughout most of Nebraska, but it is best adapted to eastern Nebraska. It also preformed well in Wyoming. The average Nebraska rainfed yield of Wahoo (27 environments) was 3620 kg/ha (53.8 bu/a) that compares favorably to Alliance (3550 kg/ha, 52.7 bu/a), Culver (3510 kg/ha, 52.2 bu/a) and Millennium (3580 kg/ha, 53.3 bu/a). In Wyoming (9 environments) it averaged 2590 kg/ha (38.6 bu/a) which was superior to Buckskin (2390 kg/ha, 35.6 bu/a) and Pronghorn (2380 kg/ha, 35.4 bu/a). Wahoo has not performed well under irrigation and is not recommended for use in irrigated productions systems. Wahoo was tested in the Northern Regional Performance Nursery in 1998 and 1999. It ranked 16th of 28 entries in 1998 (17 environments) and 6th of 29 entries in 1999 (18 environments) and averaged 225 kg/ha (3 bu/a) higher yielding than 'Abilene'. The main advantages Wahoo has when compared to most other available wheat cultivars, within its area of adaptation, is its high grain yield and broad adaptation in rainfed production systems.

Other measurements of performance from comparison trials show that Wahoo is medium in maturity, about 0.5 d earlier flowering than Arapahoe and similar but slightly later than Wesley. However, Wahoo tends to be more variable in its flowering date than either Arapahoe or Wesley. Wahoo has a longer length coleoptile (53 mm) for a semi-dwarf wheat, longer than Arapahoe (50 mm), and Millennium (43 mm); but shorter than Cougar (76 mm), a semi-dwarf line with a different semi-dwarfing gene that does not affect coleoptile length. The mature plant height of Wahoo (36 in, 92 cm) is 2 in (5 cm) shorter than Arapahoe and 2 in (5 cm) taller than Wesley. Wahoo has moderate straw strength, similar to Arapahoe, but lower than Wesley, Alliance, and Millennium. The winter hardiness of Wahoo is good to very good, similar to Abilene and comparable to other winter wheat cultivars adapted and commonly grown in Nebraska.

Wahoo is moderately resistant to stem rust (caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. : Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks & E. Henn; most likely containing Sr6 and Sr24), leaf rust (caused by P. triticina Eriks.; most likely contains Lr16, Lr24, and possibly other leaf rust resistance genes), and Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor Say, similar to Arapahoe, and most likely contains the Marquillo-Kawvale genes for resistance), and susceptible to wheat soilborne mosaic virus, wheat streak mosaic virus, and barley yellow dwarf virus. Wahoo is a genetically lower in grain volume weight (57.2 lbs/bu, 73.8 kg/hl) similar to Arapahoe and Wesley, but lower than Culver, Millennium, Alliance, and Pronghorn. The milling and baking properties of Wahoo were determined for six years by the Nebraska Wheat Quality Laboratory. In these tests, Arapahoe and Scout 66 were used as check cultivars. The average wheat protein content of Wahoo was similar to Scout 66 and lower than Arapahoe. The average flour extraction on the Buhler Laboratory Mill for the Wahoo was similar to Scout 66, and higher than Arapahoe. The flour ash content was higher than both check varieties. The average flour protein content was less than both check varieties. Dough mixing properties of Wahoo were similar to Arapahoe and stronger than Scout 66. Average baking absorption was slightly less than the check varieties. The average loaf volume of Wahoo was similar to Scout 66, and less than Arapahoe. The scores for the internal crumb grain and texture were good, which was similar to Arapahoe, but less than Scout 66. The overall end-use quality characteristics for Wahoo should be acceptable to the milling and baking industries. In preliminary noodle quality tests, noodles made from Wahoo discolor less over time than noodles made from flour from most other hard red winter wheat varieties. Noodle discoloration is an undesirable trait in the marketplace.

In positioning Wahoo, based on performance data to date, it should be well adapted to most rainfed wheat production systems, with average or above average yield potential in most of Nebraska. It has performed exceptionally well in eastern Nebraska and should be grown there as a medium maturity wheat variety. It should perform well in similar growing areas in adjacent states. Where it is adapted, Wahoo should be a good replacement for Arapahoe as it has a higher yield potential, similar straw strength, and similar disease and insect resistances. Wahoo is genetically complementary to 2137, Alliance, Jagger, Pronghorn, and Windstar. It is non-complementary to Arapahoe (one of its parents), Culver, Millennium, Niobrara, and Vista.

Exhibit E. Statement of the Basis of the Applicant's Ownership

The University of Nebraska is the applicant for protection in the case of Wahoo hard red winter wheat being the variety for which Plant Variety Protection is hereby sought was developed by Drs. P.S. Baenziger and D. Shelton, employees of the University of Nebraska and C. J. Peterson and R. A. Graybosch, employees of the USDA-ARS. By agreement between employees of the University of Nebraska and by agreement between USDA-ARS and the University of Nebraska, all rights to any variety made by employees while employed by the University of Nebraska or by the USDA-ARS employees stationed at the University of Nebraska are assigned to the University of Nebraska, with no rights of any kind to Wahoo being retained by the employees.

Actual count of variants: 7 tall plants (7 to 10 cm) per 5000 Less than 1 awnless plant per 10000 Less than 1 bronze chaff plant per 10000

Done on 7/3/01 at Mead

Microsatellite Information for Wahoo & Millenium

Primer Pair:

gwm 533 (Roder, et al, 1998)

5' AAG GCG AAT CAA ACG GAA TA 3' GTT GCT TTA GGG GAA AAG CC

Dates Samples were Run:

3-30-01 and 8-01-01

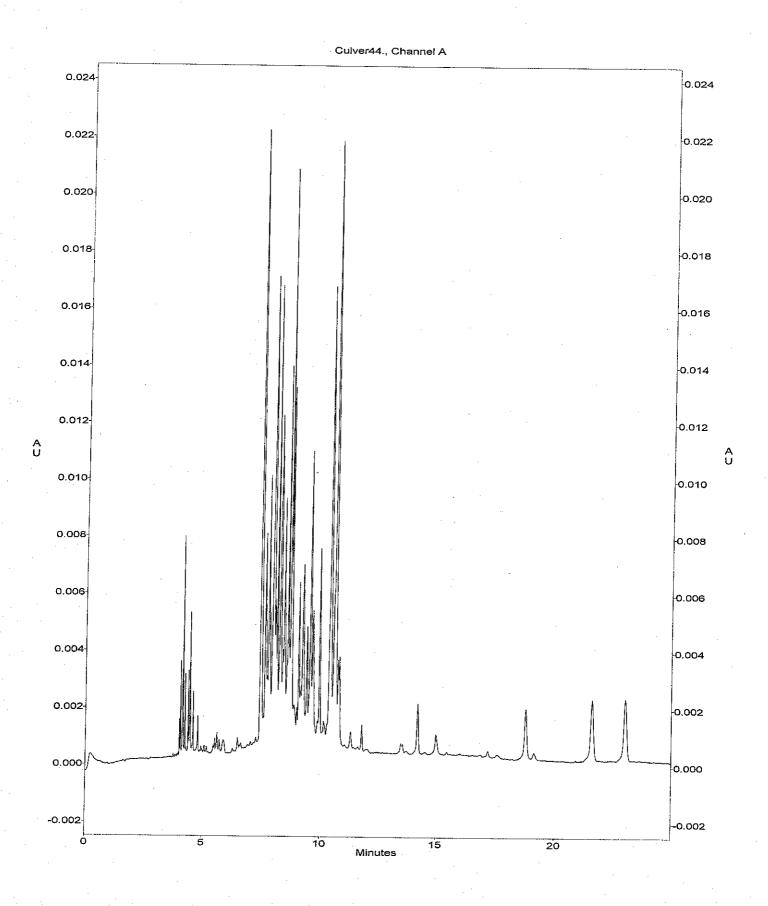
Both dates produced same data

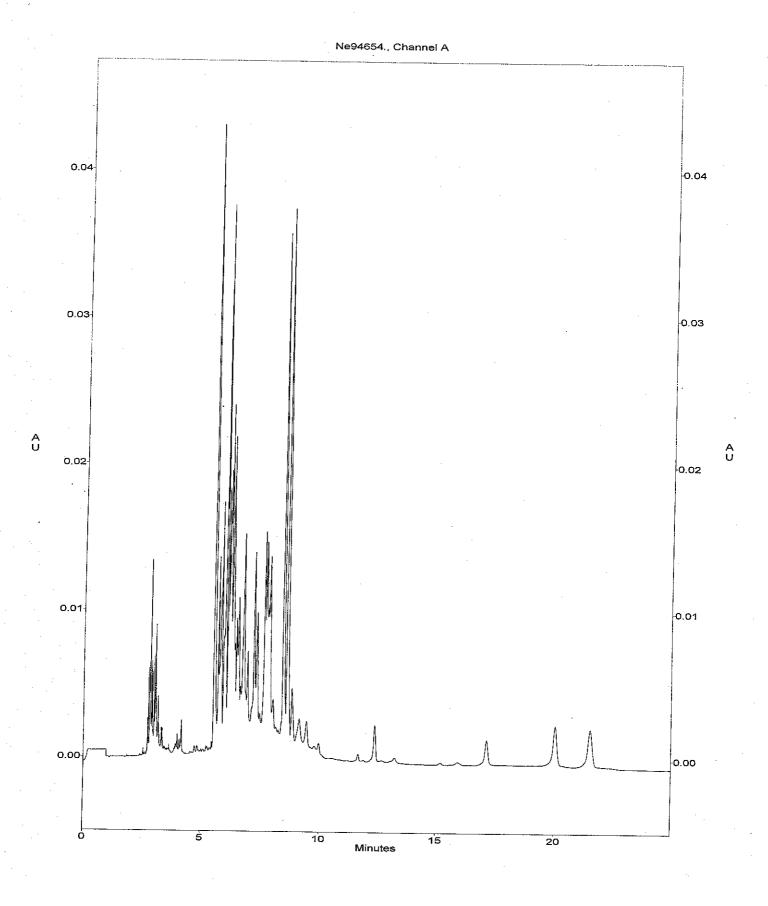
Run by

Colleen Truman, USDA-ARS Genotyping facility

Procedure similar to Roder et al, 1998.

Röder, M.S., V. Korzun, K. Wendehake, J. Plaschke, M.H. Tixier, P. Leroy, and M.W. Ganal. 1998. A microsatellite map of wheat. Genetics 149:2007-2023





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To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE BELTSVILLE, MD 20705 EXHIBIT C (Wheat)

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY WHEAT (*Triticum* spp.)

Board of Regents, University of Nebraska				FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
ADDRESS (Street and No. or RD No., City, State, and Zip Code)				PVPO NUMBER 200100 237		
Lincoln, N	IE 68583-0745			VARIETY NAME Wahoo		
· ·				TEMPORARY OR EXPERIMENT	AL DESIGNATION	
minimum of 100 plants. Con used to determine plant colors	RUCTIONS CAREFULLY: Fig. 0 9 9 or 0 9) when parative data should be determined; designate system used: Tyour variety; lack of response in	n number is either 99 or less or ned from varieties entered in th	9 or less respectively. Date same trial. Royal Hortic	ta for quantitative plant charact	ters should be based on a	
1. KIND:			•			
1	1=Common	2=Durum	3=Club	4=Other	(SPECIFY):	
2. VERNALIZATION:						
2	1=Spring	2=Winter	3=Other (SP	PECIFY):		
3. COLEOPTILE ANTHOCYANIN:						
1	1=Absent	2=Present				
4. JUVENILE PLANT GROWTH:						
1	1=Prostrate	2=Semi-erect	3=Erect			
5. PLANT COLOR (t	ooot stage):				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
3	1 = Yellow-Green	2 = Green	3 = Blue-Gre	en	•	
6. FLAG LEAF (boot stage):						
2	1 = Erect	2 = Recurved		1 = Not Twisted	2 = Twisted	
7. EAR EMERGENCE:						
0	Number of Days Earlier Than Arapahoe *					
	Number of Days Later	Than	. ,		*	

			CODIOC
8.	ANTHER COLOR:		
	1 = Yellow 2 = Purple	;	
9.	PLANT HEIGHT (from soil to top of head, excluding aw	ns):	
	0 5 cm Taller Than	WESLEY	*
	0 5 cm Shorter Than	ARAPAHOE	*
		* Relative to a PVPO-Approved Commercial Variety	Grown in the Same Tri
10.	STEM:		<u> </u>
	A. ANTHOCYANIN	D. INTERNODE (SPECIFY NUMBER)	
	1 1= Absent 2=Present	1 1= Hollow 2=Semi-solid	3=Solid
, .	B. WAXY BLOOM	E. PEDUNCLE	
•	2 1=Absent 2=Present	2 1=Absent 2=Present	
	C. HAIRINESS (last internode of rachis)	18 cm Length	
٠	1 1=Absent 2=Present		
11.	HEAD (at Maturity):		
*.	A. DENSITY	C. CURVATURE	•
٠.	2 1=Lax 2=Middense 3= Dense	3 1 = Erect 2 = Inclined	3 = Recurved
	B. SHAPE	D. AWNEDNESS	
	1 = Tapering 2= Strap 3 = Clavate 4 = Other (SPECIFY):	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline 4 & 1 = Awnless & 2 = Apically Awnlette \\ 3 = Awnletted & 4 = Awned \end{array} $	d
12.	GLUMES (at Maturity):		
	A. COLOR	C. BEAK	4.
	$\boxed{1} 1 = \text{White} \qquad \qquad 2 = \text{Tan}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -Acuminate \end{array}$	
	3 = Other (SPECIFY) :	JAcummatt	
	B. SHOULDER	D. LENGTH	
	1 = Wanting 2 = Oblique 3 = Rounded 4 = Square 5 = Elevated 6 = Apiculate	3 1 = Short 2 = Medium (ca. 7mm) (ca. 8mm) 3 = Long (ca. 9mm))

12. GLUM	ES (at Maturity) Continued:		•		
E.	WIDTH				
[1_	1 = Narrow (ca. 3mm) 2 = Medium (ca. 3.5) 3 = Wide (ca. 4mm)	mm)			
13. SEED:				-	
A, !	SHAPE	C. E	RUSH		•
1	$1 = Ovate \qquad 2 = Oval \qquad 3 = Elliptical$	3] 1=Short	2=Medium	3=Long
		1	1 = Not Collared	2 = Collared	
В. С	CHEEK	D. C	REASE	•	
<u> </u>] 1=Rounded 2=Angular	2	1 = Width 60% or less 2 = Width 80% or less 3 = Width Nearly as W	of Kernel	
		1	1 = Depth 20% or less of 2 = Depth 35% or less of 3 = Depth 50% or less	of Kernel	
E. Co	plor	G. P	HENOL REACTION (see	e instructions):	
3	1=White 2= Amber 3= Red 4= OTHER (Specify)		1 = Ivory 3 = Light Brown 5 = Black	2 = Fawn 4 = Dark Brown	1
F. T	EXTURE				
1	1=Hard 2=Soft		·		·
4. DISEASE	: (0=Not Tested; 1=Susceptible; 2=Resi	stant;	3=Intermediate; 4=Tol	erant)	
	PLEASE INDICATE THE SPEC	IFIC RA	CE OR STRAIN TESTEI)	
2	Stem Rust (Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici)	2	Leaf Rust (Puccinia rec	ondita f. sp. tritici FIELD STRA	ins
	Stripe Rust (Puccinia striiformis)		Loose Smut (Ustilago tr	itici)	
	Tan Spot (Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)		Flag Smut (Urocystis ag	ropyri)	• • • • • • •
	Halo Spot (Selenophoma donacis)		Common Bunt (Tilletia	tritici or T. laevis)	
	Septoria nodorum (Glume Blotch)		Dwarf Bunt (Tilletia con	ntroversa)	
	Septoria avenae (Speckled Leaf Disease)		Karnal Bunt (Tilletia in	dica)	
	Septoria tritici (Speckled Leaf Blotch)		Powdery Mildew (Erysig	phe graminis f. sp.	tritici)
	Scab (Fusarium spp.)		"Snow Molds"		
				•	

14.	Disease (Continued)	(0=Not Tested;	1-6			20010023
	, and the second	•		=Resistant;	3=Intermediate;	4=Tolerant)
10		PLEASE IND	ICATE THE SPE	CIFIC RACE	OR STRAIN TEST	ED
	"Black Point"	Kernel Smudge)		Common l <i>Bipolaris</i> s	Root Rot <i>(Fusariun</i> pp.)	, Cochliobolus and
	Barley Yellow I	Owarf Virus (BYDV) FIELD STRA	INS	Rhizoctoni	a Root Rot (Rhizoc	ctonia solani)
	Soilborne Mosa	ic Virus (SBMV) FIELD STR	AINS [Black Cha	ff (Xanthomonas ca	impestris pv. translucens)
	Wheat Yellow (S	Spindle Streak) Mosai	c Virus	Bacterial L syringae)	eaf Blight (Pseudo	monas syringae pv.
•	Wheat Streak M	losaic Virus (WSMV) FIELD ST	R'AINS	Other (SP)	ECIFY)	
- -	Other (SPECIF			Other (SP)	ECIFY)	
	Other (SPECIF	Y)		Other (SPI	ECIFY)	
	Other (SPECIF)	n		Other (SPE	CCIFY)	
15. IN	SECT: (0=Not Tested	d; 1=Susceptible;	2=Resistant;	3=Intermediat	e; 4=Tolerant)	
		PLEASE SP	ECIFY BIOTYPE	(where needed		
	Hessian Fly (May	vetiola destructor) TPLAINS BIO		Other (SPE		
	Stem Sawfly (Cep	ohus spp.)		Other (SPE	CIFY)	
	Cereal Leaf Beetle	e (Oulema melanopa)		Other (SPE	CIFY)	. 3
	Russian Aphid (1	Diuraphis noxia		Other (SPE	CIFY)	
	Greenbug (Schiza	phis graminum)		Other (SPE	CIFY)	
	Aphids			Other (SPE	CIFY)	
16. Does	s the variety contain any ge nd genetic transformation	netic material introdi	uced (into this vari ermation")?	ety or a paren	it) using the biotech	nology techniques of

17. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ANY ITEM ABOVE, OR GENERAL COMMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995.			
EXHIBIT E STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP	Application is required in order to de	etermine if a plant variety protection 421). Information is held confidential		
1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S)	2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	3. VARIETY NAME		
Board of Regents University of Nebraska	NE94654	Wahoo		
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (include area code)	6. FAX (include area code)		
Lincoln, NE 68583-0745	402-472-7211	402-472-7904		
	7. PVPO NUMBER			
	2001 00 23	7		
8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in appre	opriate block. If no, please explain.	YES NO		
				
 is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or U.S. based If no, give name of country 	company?	X YES NO		
10. Is the applicant the original owner?	NO if no, please answer one of the t	ollowing:		
a. If original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (are) the	adatash susanish a 11 a a 11 a a 11 a	•		
		•		
b. If original rights to variety were owned by a company(ies), is(are) t	NO If no, give name of country	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
YES	NO If no, give name of country	yr		
11. Additional explanation on ownership (if needed, use reverse for extra	space):			
SEE A	TTACHED			
•				
PLEASE NOTE:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Plant variety protection can be afforded only to owners (not licensees) who meet	one of the following criteria:			
. If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus ar	be a U.S. national, national of a UPOV members as the species.	er country, or national of a country		
. If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original member country, or owned by nationals of a country which affords similar pro-	ginal breeder(s), the company must be U.S. ba otection to nationals of the U.S. for the same s	sed, owned by nationals of a UPOV series and species.		
. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original ov	and the second s	· ·		
he original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed final				

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